

Cloudy and warmer tonight. Rain Friday.

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PRICE ONE CENT

PRESIDENT TALKS BEFORE CAIRO CROWD

Trip Down Mississippi One Long Ovation. Favors Deep Waterways.

President in Cairo

President arrives at 9 a. m. Drives from wharf to St. Mary's Park, where Mayor George Parsons introduces Governor Deneen, who in turn introduces the President to the people.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 3.—President Roosevelt's trip down the Mississippi from St. Louis was one long ovation. The demonstration began last night soon after he left St. Louis, and was resumed early this morning. At Cape Girardeau the people were awakened early by bombs as the President's boat and its escorts passed down stream. There were bonfires along the banks last night and displays of fireworks at the larger places.

The run was marked by an unexpected banquet on the Alton (and the President by the St. Louis delegates to the deep waterways convention. The President was transferred from the Mississippi to the Alton in midstream.

Addressing the guests, among whom were many governors, the President declared that the Gulf of Mexico should be extended to Lake Michigan, implying a purpose to labor with Congress to that end.

When the President reached here he was welcomed by Mayor Parsons. The President and other guests of honor were then driven to St. Mary's Park, where, after being welcomed by Gov. Deneen, the President spoke to a great crowd of people from Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri.

WIFE IS DESERTED; CALLS ON CHARITY

Pretty Connecticut Woman Follows Husband Who Left Her.

Mrs. Philip Faraci, a pretty young woman who came to Washington last night looking for her husband, who, she asserts, deserted her a week ago in New London, Conn., was taken in charge by the Board of Charities this morning and will be sent to her home in Niantic, Conn., today.

Arriving in this city last evening, Mrs. Faraci went immediately to Police Headquarters, where she told her story to Sergeant Carter. She said her husband deserted her about a week ago in New London. He was in company with three men, who, she claims, are influencing him to remain away from her. Learning that he had gone to Baltimore, Mrs. Faraci followed him to that city, only to learn that he had gone to Washington. The police, however, were unable to learn anything of his whereabouts, and it is not thought he remained here more than a day.

Mrs. Faraci had \$3 in her pocket book this morning. The money will be applied on her transportation to her home. "I don't want my father in Niantic to learn about my trouble," she said today, "and for that reason I will not say anything for publication. It would break his heart if he should hear that my husband has left me, and if anything is printed about it he might hear of it through the newspapers."

PRESIDENT HITS STRAIGHT

There are many wrongs to right; there are many and powerful wrongdoers against whom to war.

The policy of "peace with insult" is the very worst policy upon which it is possible to embark.

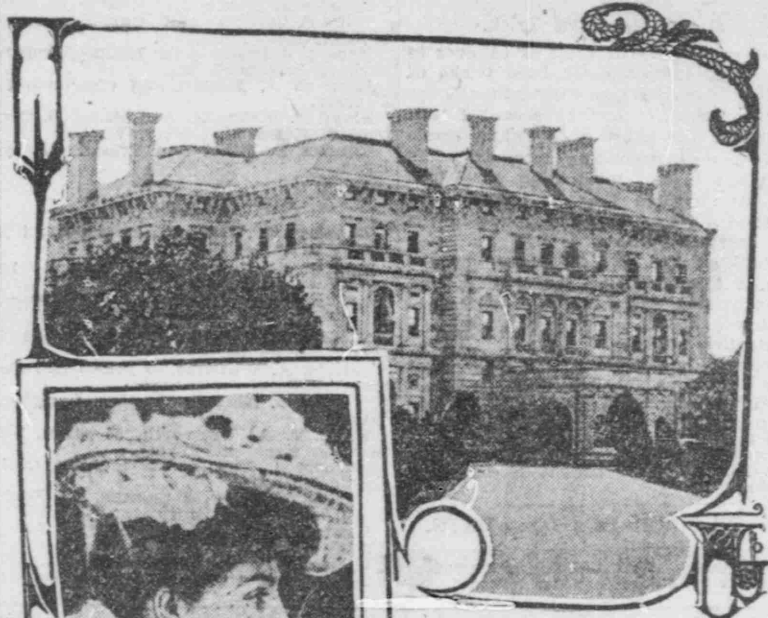
Let us build up and maintain at the highest point of efficiency the United States navy. The best way to parry is to hit—no fight can ever be won without hitting.

The navy must be built and all its training given in time of peace.

Our effort must be to secure under the law to all men equality of opportunity to make a living.

The full text of President Roosevelt's speech will be found on page 6.

Miss Vanderbilt Engaged to Wed Austrian Count



"THE BREAKERS," The Vanderbilt Home at Newport.



MISS GLADYS VANDERBILT, Whose Engagement Has Been Announced.

STANDARD OIL HEADS WORRIED BY KELLOGG

Monopoly of Lubricating Business—Rebates in New Form.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—When the hearing of the Federal suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, was resumed here today before Special Master Franklin Ferris, of St. Louis, Attorney Frank B. Kellogg said he knew nothing of a report that John D. Rockefeller was in town. It was understood that the oil king came here quietly from Cleveland, but Kellogg said the move was not made at the instance of the Government.

At first it was believed John D. Rockefeller and his oil cabinet would be summoned as witnesses, but the Government has developed its case so rapidly and so satisfactorily to the inquirer from other witnesses that it has been practically determined not to subpoena the great chiefs of the Standard Oil Company. This decision, it is said, has caused considerable uneasiness in the Rockefeller ring, and may have induced John D. Rockefeller to hasten to this winter home in order to be near the investigation. "I shall pursue the investigation, just as I have been doing," said Mr. Kellogg today.

Has Lubricating Monopoly.

To prove that the Standard Oil Company has a monopoly of the lubricating business by which it collects from the railroads more than \$4,200,000 annually, was the object of Mr. Kellogg when he called to the stand C. C. Steinbrenner, who has charge of the books of the Galena Signal Oil Company. The Government charges that through the Galena Company and the Waters-Peters Oil Company the Standard Oil controls 97 per cent of the lubricating business. Kellogg alleges that some railroads paid from 50 to 100 per cent more than a fair price for valve oil as follows:

Pennsylvania, 25 cents per gallon. Eight roads 17.5 cents per gallon. Nine roads 3.5 cents per gallon. Thirteen roads 2.5 cents per gallon. Twenty-two roads 4 cents per gallon. Thirty-one roads 48 cents per gallon.

Prices Amount to Rebates.

It was intimated plainly that the Standard Oil fixed these prices in accordance with its business with the roads, that the prices in some cases amounted practically to rebates.

Kellogg charged that the railroad companies "paid excessive and unreasonable prices for lubricating oil as a condition of securing shipments and traffic in petroleum."

It was asserted that independent concerns have been unable to sell lubricating oil to the railroads although they offered it at less than 50 per cent of the Standard Oil's prices. The Standard Oil forced the railroads to buy from it by threatening to divert the shipment of petroleum from them.

"Do you know of any road that buys lubricating oil from any one else?" Kellogg asked Steinbrenner.

"Yes. The Tidewater for one," said the witness.

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NEGRO LAWYERS CAN'T BULLDOZE ME, NOR BOARD

—Supt. Chancellor

Head of City Schools Fours Hot Shot Into His Critics.

Says He Will Stop Fee System of Colored Attorneys.

"Neither I nor the Board of Education can be bulldozed by a handful of negro lawyers into doing what we do not want to do."

This is a part of the hot shot Superintendent of Schools Chancellor handed out at the Franklin School building today, during his comment on two published interviews purporting to come from negro lawyers and reflecting on Dr. Chancellor's conduct of the schools.

"Furthermore," declared the superintendent, "I am unalterably opposed to the suggestion that there be two boards of education, one for the whites and one for the blacks. Such a system would result in the wholesale buying and sale of positions in the schools, such as was the case prior to 1900."

No Fees for Negro Lawyers. "And you can put this down for sure; this thing of negro lawyers accepting fees for trying to get negroes positions as teachers in the schools is going to be stopped. It isn't exactly bribery, but it has the color of it. The way we will stop it will be very simple. Any person who tries to employ such means will not be considered as eligible for appointment as a teacher."

Dr. Chancellor started his talk to deny a statement attributed to him that the colored schools blocked progress in the public school system of the District. He was credited with having made the statement before the Columbia Heights Citizens' Association.

"I did not make the statement," said Dr. Chancellor today, "for the very simple reason that nothing is going to bar progress in the schools of Washington. The blacks can't do it and the whites can't do it. We are going to have progress as long as the present board and I are in authority."

Opposed to Two Boards. "So far as this talk about two school boards is concerned, there is nothing to that. What we need here is what we have now—and I wish you would put it this way—a strong central power to control all the schools."

"And the statement is made that I should give up my position as superintendent at once. Well, now I'll tell you right here that these negro agitators can't bulldoze me into doing anything. As a matter of fact, I am a friend of the negroes. I am pro-negro, and the negroes are my friends except for the agitators."

"I have done, and am doing, all possible for the negro school. The negro teachers and the negro public realize this as a rule."

"What good would it do these agitators if I were to get out of this position? I would still consider it my duty to make suggestions looking to the betterment of the schools of Washington, just as I am frequently called on for similar suggestions in the cities where I have worked before coming here. I am a citizen of this country, and I would never stop working for the schools in this city."

Discusses Fraternities. The superintendent then passed to the subject of secret societies in the high schools.

"That order stands," he said. "If the societies persist in being secret, then we will do everything possible to discourage them. If they will initiate their parents and teachers, they can continue with the full approval of the school authorities."

"Of course, we cannot deny children the right to attend the schools merely because they belong to the secret societies, but we will discourage the societies."

The action taken by Dr. Chancellor in issuing a notice before a meeting of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

Here's What Happened

"I've a lot of old junk in my cellar," said a man some time ago at Quigley's pharmacy, Twenty-first and G streets, "that I'd like to get rid of, but it costs so much to haul it away. Know where I can get it done cheap?"

"Why not sell it by a Times Want Ad?" was asked, "we've a branch here."

A few days later the man dropped in again. "See this hat?" he said. "It's made out of that old junk I thought I couldn't get rid of. Have a cigar on me."

LOVE OF WASHINGTON BRINGS WOMAN HOME TO WED ENGLISHMAN



MRS. GOLAND CLARKE.

MISS HANNEGAN SOLDIER'S BRIDE; LIVED IN LONDON

Duncan Hannegan Gives His Sister in Marriage. Start Around World.

Love for her native land and loyalty to her home city prompted Miss Matilde Hannegan to cross the Atlantic ocean that her marriage to a distinguished officer of the British army might be held in Washington, where the earlier years of her life were passed. Miss Hannegan was married at noon today in St. John's Church to Capt. Goland Clarke, of the Eighteenth Hussars of the British army, who some months ago received from King Edward VII the privilege of adding D. S. O. to his name, signifying conspicuous bravery on the field of battle.

Miss Hannegan has lived in London for about eight years, and when her engagement to Captain Clarke was announced it was understood that the ceremony would take place in the English capital. But Miss Hannegan, who declares that she is first of all an American girl, and then a loyal Washingtonian, was determined that she would be married in her own country, that the friends of her family might witness the ceremony, and that her brother, Duncan Hannegan, of the Geological Survey, should give her in marriage.

Assemble From Afar.

So the young bride-to-be took ship for the United States, and several weeks ago arrived in Washington with her cousin, Mrs. E. H. Abbe. In the meantime, Captain Clarke was speeding across the ocean, arriving here Sunday with his best man, Harry Branker. Duncan Hannegan came across the Continent from his station in the far West to join Miss Hannegan for today's interesting ceremony.

Just after the Boer war, in which Captain Clarke took a prominent part in the engagements before Ladysmith and Spion Kop, the young officer returned to London and there met Miss Hannegan. She had been living in the English capital several years, having gone there after the death of her father. It was here that the romance began. The American colony in London was much interested in the progress of their love story, and not long ago the engagement of Miss Hannegan and Captain Clarke was announced.

Comes of Kentucky Family.

Miss Hannegan is a descendant of old Kentucky and Indiana families. She is the daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. Selman Key Hannegan, who were prominent in the social affairs of Washington many years ago. Her mother was a noted beauty and was the daughter of the late Gen. Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana.

Today's ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Church, in the presence of a company of relatives and special friends of the bride and her family. The church was appropriately decorated with autumn foliage, palms and bride roses.

The bride entered with her brother, Duncan Hannegan, of this city, who gave her in marriage. She had no attendants. Captain Clarke's best man was Harry Branker, of England.

The bride's gown was an imported one of white crepe, made in Princess style, over chiffon and satin, with a demi train. The bodice was very simple, and made of exquisite hand-wrought lace. The sleeves were of lace flounces, elbow length, with an over-piece of the same. The skirt, carrying out the simplicity of the bodice, was made with a front panel, outlined with a tiny bit of embroidery, and a band of white satin about the bottom. Her veil was of tulle, held with lilies of the valley, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a single rope of pearls about her neck.

RACES FIGHT BY LAW

Bloomingtondale Would Bar Negro From Own House.

Deed Holds Provision Against Sale to Black.

Neighbors Subscribe to Carry Case to Courts.

To show that colored residents can be prohibited from settling in white communities which object to the blacks and thus to draw the color line in unmistakable fashion in the National Capital, are the things for which the residents of Bloomingtondale have pledged their energies and resources in a fight that they will take to the highest court if necessary.

Women and men in Bloomingtondale, among whom is Samuel Gompers, have already contributed money to the fight, secured the services of an attorney and had a suit filed in the District Supreme Court to enjoin a colored man from occupying a house he has bought in Bloomingtondale.

Within the next few days, the suit, which was brought by Charles D. Harrison through the Bloomingtondale attorney, Samuel V. Hayden, will be enlarged so as to make many residents in Bloomingtondale parties to the suit.

Francis de S. Smith, a civil engineer, is the person whom the Bloomingtondale people would enjoin from taking up his residence among them. In the deed of sale conveying the premises at 2205 First street northwest to Smith, E. E. Pairo is mentioned as the party making the sale. It was not possible for them to ask for an injunction to prevent the sale, as the sale to the colored man had been consummated before the people of Bloomingtondale knew anything about the transaction. Consequently, their fight is to prevent Smith occupying the house.

Deeds Draw Color Line.

In the deeds to the houses in the close vicinity of the one bought by Smith, and in the original deed to that house, among them being Samuel Gompers, of 2125 First street, president of the American Federation of Labor, other subscribers include people in the various professions who are well known in Washington.

The practical unanimity of these citizens is indicated by subscriptions to a fund which will be used in pushing the case to the uttermost. It is stated that practically every resident in the neighborhood has subscribed to such a fund, among them being Samuel Gompers, of 2125 First street, president of the American Federation of Labor. Other subscribers include people in the various professions who are well known in Washington.

Will Not Buy Negro Out.

Those living in the neighborhood say they will not buy the house from the colored man under any circumstances. The fund is for the fight in the courts, and not to get around the impending trouble by purchasing the property.

As now planned, the amended Harrison suit, when filed, will include probably Charles D. Harrison, George Carr, John Imirie, Benjamin Taylor, James Simpson, M. J. White, and Messrs. Davis, Harvey, McClellan, Zaponi, Barkley, and Kelly, and Mrs. Brandis and Mrs. Fulton.

Southern Woman Indignant.

Mrs. M. M. Albright, a charming Southern woman whose husband is a traveling man with the Southern railway, was indignant at the state of affairs when questioned on the subject. She says that most of the residents of the neighborhood were away from home when the sale was made and that on learning of it after their return to the city, they were very much worked up over it. A meeting of all those interested was held and at the suggestion of John Imirie it was unanimously agreed

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THE WEATHER REPORT.

Showers are probable tonight and Friday in the northern portion of the Washington forecast district, also locally in the East Gulf States. Important temperature changes are not anticipated.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have light southerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

TEMPERATURES.

9 a. m. 64
12 noon 75
1 p. m. 77

SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today 5:41
Sun rises tomorrow 5:35

TIDE TABLE.

High water today 5:14 p. m.
Low water today 11:35 a. m.
High water tomorrow 5:34 a. m.
Low water tomorrow 12:18 p. m.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Oct. 3. Both rivers muddy.

Beautiful Palms at 25 Per Cent Off during Blackstone's Annual Sale, 14th & H Adv.